

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Mandel Weiss, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

-v.-

Midland Credit Management, Inc., and John
Does 1-25,

Defendant(s).

C.A. No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Mandel Weiss (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint by and through his attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC, against Defendant Midland Credit Management, Inc. (hereinafter “Defendant MCM”), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA” or the “Act”) in 1977 in response to the "abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors." 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that "abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy."

Id. Congress concluded that "existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers," and that "the effective collection of debts" does not require "misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices." 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to "insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged." 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate. *Id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over any state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers under § 1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act ("FDCPA").

6. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory relief.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of New York, County of Orange, and resides at 11 Satmar Drive, Unit 204, Monroe, NY 10950.

8. Defendant MCM is a "debt collector" as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and as used in the FDCPA and can be served upon their registered agent, Corporation Service Company, at 80 State Street, Albany, NY 12207.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant MCM is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

10. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of Defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

11. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).

12. The Class consists of:

- a. all individuals with addresses in the State of New York;
- b. that have received collection attempts from Defendants for debts originating with Synchrony Bank, while said consumers were in Disaster Areas as designated by FEMA or State Governments for debts incurred for personal, familial, or household use,
- c. which letter was sent on or after a date one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date twenty-one (21) days after the filing of this action.

13. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

14. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officer, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.

15. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A, violate 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e.

16. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor his attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

17. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

- a. **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
- b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A violate 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.
- c. **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
- d. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits,

complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

- e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

18. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

19. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

20. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

21. Some time prior to December 17, 2020, an obligation was allegedly incurred to creditor Synchrony Bank

22. The Synchrony Bank obligation arose out of transactions incurred primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

23. The alleged Synchrony Bank obligation is a "debt" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

24. Synchrony Bank is a "creditor" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

25. Synchrony Bank purportedly contracted with Defendant MCM who is collecting the alleged debt.

Violation – December 17, 2020 Collection Letter

26. On or about December 17, 2020, Defendant MCM sent the Plaintiff a collection letter (the "Letter") regarding the alleged debt owed to Synchrony Bank. See a true and correct copy of the Letter attached at Exhibit A.

27. Upon information and belief, Defendant MCM purchased Plaintiff's alleged debt from Synchrony Bank and the sale of this alleged debt is subject to relevant conditions that Synchrony Bank imposes on its debt purchasers.

28. Synchrony Bank contracts of sale (a/k/a Forward Flow Agreements) for defaulted debt provide specific limitation on the ability of its debt purchasers to make any collection attempts while alleged debtors are in disaster areas as determined by FEMA or any other appropriate government entity.

29. Accordingly, upon information and belief, MCM purchased Plaintiff's alleged debt from Synchrony Bank and the Forward Flow Agreements evidencing proof of sale, prohibits MCM from seeking to collect against Plaintiff's alleged debt, while Plaintiff resides in a disaster area.

30. The state of affairs in New York, and frankly the whole world, is well known. The Covid-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc across the world, the United States, and New York.

31. On March 7, 2020, Governor Cuomo declared a State of Emergency across the entire State.

32. On March 13, 2020, President Donald Trump declared a nationwide emergency, including for the State of New York, as recognized by the Federal Register.

33. Despite the fact that Plaintiff clearly resided in a disaster area in December 2020, Defendant pursued collection activities by sending collection letters to Plaintiff.

34. Given the express conditions of sale, Defendants misrepresented its ability to collect Plaintiff's debt by sending collection letters in December 2020. Accordingly, Defendants have violated the FDCPA.

35. Plaintiff incurred an injury because the Defendants deceptively pursued collection activities at a time when it had no ability to collect the alleged debt.

36. Furthermore, the letter states, under a heading entitled: "FINAL NOTICE," "After numerous attempts to contact you regarding this account, Midland Credit Management, Inc. will transition your account into the attorney review process after 1/16/2021. Pay online at MidlandCredit.com or call 877-735-2749. If your account is forwarded to an attorney, this may result in a lawsuit against you. If this process results in litigation, and a judgment is entered against you, the judgment will be enforceable according to state law."

37. This language is threatening, and coercive, and only used with the intent of scaring Plaintiff into making payment.

38. Specifically, though, this language was false, since Defendant implied that an imminent lawsuit would be filed, and in fact Defendant did not bring a lawsuit soon after the deadline had passed.

39. This language is deceiving to the Plaintiff into believing that shortly after the 1/16/2021 deadline passed a lawsuit would be filed, when Defendant never had any intention of filing an imminent lawsuit.

40. Defendant's collection efforts with respect to this alleged debt from Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer concrete and particularized harm because the FDCPA provides Plaintiff with the legally protected right to not be misled or treated unfairly with respect to any action for the collection of any consumer debt.

41. Defendant's deceptive, misleading and unfair representations with respect to its collection effort were material misrepresentations that affected and frustrated Plaintiff's ability to intelligently respond to Defendant's collection efforts because Plaintiff could not adequately respond to the Defendant's demand for payment of this debt.

42. Plaintiff would have pursued a different course of action were it not for the statutory violations.

43. As a result of Defendants' deceptive, misleading and unfair debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692e
et seq.

44. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

45. Defendants' debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

46. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

47. Defendant violated §1692e:

f. As the Letter it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate in violation of §1692e(2).

g. By making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).

48. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692e et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II
VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. §1692f et seq.

49. Plaintiff repeats the allegations above as if set forth here.

50. Alternatively, Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692f.

51. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692f, a debt collector may not use any unfair or unconscionable means in connection with the collection of any debt.

52. Defendants violated this section by threatening the Plaintiff with imminent legal action, when it did not intend to bring imminent legal action.

53. By reason thereof, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692f et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

49. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Mandel Weiss, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Defendant MCM and as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Raphael Deutsch, Esq. as Class Counsel;
2. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
3. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
4. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
5. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
6. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

June 23, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Raphael Deutsch

By: Raphael Deutsch, Esq.
Stein Saks, PLLC
285 Passaic Street
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(P): (201) 282-6500 ext. 107
(F): (201) 282-6501
(E) rdeutsch@steinsakslegal.com
Attorneys For Plaintiff